# SWEEPING RUSS DRIVE ON EAST FRONT MOST SPECTACULAR AND MOST EFFECTIVE OF ANY SINCE EUROPEAN WAR STARTED

Even Europe Has Been Made to Gasp by Audacious

Effort.

**ENEMY IS SWEPT BACK** ON 100-MILE FRONT

Entire Group of Austrian Armies Are Declared to Be in Imminent Peril.

#### BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

Satiated with things sensational, the great Russian armies operating in the eastern battle arena, where, sudnly hurling the weight of their great Pripet marshes to the Rumanian borthey have been able to throw their antagonists back as far as thirty-seven ed-mile front within a period of

than seven days. To like gain has been registered by my belilgerent army or group of armies in such a short period since Europe plunged into the present strug-

Furope plunged into the present struggle.

In addition to the vast amount of important territory wrested from them the Teutonic forces have lost in the neighborhood of 70,000 men, which have been taken prisoner. Total Austrian casualties, including dead and wounded, are placed at nearly 200,000 men. And as a climax to this information comes the announcement that the entire group of Austrian armies which have been so steadfastly defending Galicia, Volyhania and Bukowina are in immediate danger of rout and disorganization. Continued withdrawal from the regions which were won at such tremendous cost of life and munitions is at least expected, even should these armies be able to avoid further staggering losses before the advancing enemy.

Through this sudden effective blow yeoman service to their allies,

France and Italy. Service to Allies. It is not to be excted that the Austrians will be able continue an offensive of sweeping character against the armies of King tor Emmanuel while continued Ruscess and penetration of Austria which if continued might endanger Vienna itself-necessarily would mean withdrawal of large Austrian and man forces from the western front ombat the onrushing hosts of the . In fact, should the Slavs develop r successes on still further enortheir successes on still further enormous scale, as they appear to have good chance of doing, the German pressure against the allied lines all along the whole western front might be relieved, for should the Austrian situation become truly critical, the Germans in all probability would be forced to act as they have done at previous moments during the present struggle—dispatch large forces to the northern section of the eastern battle front in order to rewe the pressure against the Austrians

Although the present Russian effort appears to be a co-ordinated movement.

chief offensive efforts apparently are tons.

This grave defect in the Russian military positions in This grave defect in the Russian military positions in the Russian military position military positions in the Russian military position milita the region of Lutsk, in which region a wedge may be driven between the Auswedge may be driven between the Austrians and Germans and against Buczaz, which is regarded the key to Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina. Lutsk, one of the three strategical Volyhania fortresses—the other two being Dubno and Rovno—already is in Russian hands, while many strongly fortified positions defending Buczaz and the Bukowina regions have been stormed by the aggressors in the presand the Burowina regions have been stormed by the aggressors in the present great engagement. Dubno, which is considered an important position from the Austrian atandpoint, is still held by them, but the evacuation of this point is considered imminent in view of the Russian auccesses to the south and to the north. The Austrian position at Dubno is much the ampairs. of the Russian successes to the south and to the north. The Austrian position at Dubno is much the same as that of the French at Verdun, and continued flanking movements of the Russians eventually will force the evacuation of this point if thas not already capitulated, the Austrians drawing their lines back to better strategical positions. In discussing the fall of Lutsk and its possible effect on future military operations in this region a recent dispatch clearly sets forth the situation as follows:

"Lutsk, situated thirty-five miles from the Galician border, is a modern stronghold erected within recent years to ward off possible Austrian aggression. It is the eastern angle of the Volhynian fortress, the two others, Dubno, the apex, situated thirty miles to the southeast, still in Teuton hands, and Rovno, thirty miles to the east, having been built for its support. When the German and Austro-Hungarian armies last autumn compelled the Russians to retire on the



GEN. A. A. BRUSILOFF. Whose Russian armies have swept the Austrians back on a front of nearly

stantly torn by internal disorders oc-

the Germans are continuing to hamme

the Germans are continuing to hammer these positions with the utmost fury. While the French are battling hard to the southward, the British—more particularly the Canadians—have been engaged with the enemy in the Ypres region. At Hooge violent fighting has progressed during the greater part of the week, the Germans wresting positions from the enemy over an extended front. The Canadians have regained some of this ground, but it is admitted, even in London, that the Germans hold the major portion of their recent gains.

the major portion of their recent gains

On the Tyrolean frontier of the Aus-

tro-Italian arena the Austrians and

Italians have

been locked in

they are halted by military might of the enemy. On several different occasions the Russians have inaugurated offensives which, though effective for a time, have not been of sustained character.

Venizelos during his tenure of the premiership.

Is the present effort designed to only

Is the present effort designed to only momentarily relieve the pressure on other fronts, or will it be pursued?

Qualms which have arisen seem to be answered in the address of the czar to his troops which expresses the hope that the effort will not cease until Russian soil is rid of the enemy. There are other conditions which cause hope in allied capitals that the Russians now are fitted to continue their offensive effort to the bitter end.

Such dispatches as have emanated from Petrograd indicate that the Russians have been enabled to make recent advances through preponderance of artillery. During the early months of the war this feature of military equipment, in so far as the Russians were concerned, was of negligible character. Never have they been able to successfully clear the way for their infantry by effective use of sufficient big guns. It may be safely said that the Russians have made practically all their gains during the present warthough the sheer weight of infantry which have been launched at the enemy wave after wave. As a consequence casualities always have been staggering and far out of proportion to the advantages achieved. Probably the lack cent advances through preponderance of artillery. During the early months of the war this feature of military equipment, in so far as the Russians were concerned, was of negligible character. Never have they been able to successfully clear the way for their infantry by effective use of sufficient big guns. It may be safely said that the Russians have made practically all their gains during the present war through the sheer weight of infantry which have been launched at the enemy wave after wave. As a consequence casualities always have been staggering and far out of proportion to the advantages achieved. Probably the lack of artillery equipment was most keenly felt during the "great retreat" from the Carpathians and along the northern end of the eastern line when the Austrians and Germans were enabled to drive the

where Russians

Are Driving Hardest.

Are Driving Hardest. This grave defect in the Russian military scheme of things evidently has been rectified, for dispatches indicate that the gains in the vicinity of Lutsk resulted "when the Russians blew their way through their antagonists." Should Russian artillery equipment have reached to the state of perfection hoped for in allied capitals, and should their munitions be plentiful, the "great retreat" may never be repeated, and the Russians enabled to render the service for the allies which the allies in other arenas have not been able to render for themselves and thereby change the entire complexion of the European war, ushering in an entirely new phase to the wide struggle.

great support to the Teutons

Grecian Situation Cause of Speculation. again have

their intention of taking restrictive measures against Grecian ports and shipping.
Greece has demobilized a large portion of her army.
These are the developments affecting the realm of King Constantine, following as they have close on one another. Austrians in Check. perate battles, the realm of King Constantine, following as they have close on one another, which have set Europe to guessing as to what the eventual outcome will be.

From the time that Greece mobilized tacks have failed. The chief conflict of her army, September 21, 1915, up to the present juncture, the position of Greece tions south of Asiago and east of the and her innermost intentions have been and eventually. Where the Austrians that the subject of constant fears on the law been endeavoring to obtain Italian positions by day and night fighting. the Austrians launching attack after miles to the east, having been built for its support. When the German and Austro-Hungarian armies last autumn compelled the Russians to retire on the subject of constant fears on the control of the Russians at autumn compelled the Russians at the sorts of influence to bear to gain the sorts of the southern part of the line it change of the southern part of the line it change of the southern part of the line it change of the southern part of the line it change of the southern part of the line it change of the southern part of the line it change of the southern part of the line it change of the south part of the south present and the south present and the south present and the south present and the south part of the all the south part of the south the subject of constant fears on the have been endeavoring to obtain Ital-part of the allied nations. Both the ian positions by day and night fighting entente and Germany have brought all the Italians have inflicted enormous sorts of influence to bear to gain the losses on the enemy, according to Rome,

Grecian Situation Again Has **Assumed Most Perplexing** Character.

**DEMOBILIZATION AFTER ENTENTE MAKES THREAT** 

Germans Continue Tremendous Efforts at Verdun-Slavs Checked in Near East.

Vaux and Damloups reported repulsed Artillery duel in Avocourt sector Germans claim to have checked two arspach in the Vosges, but French claim to have retaken them. British report repulses for several derman raids in the Ypres section.

TUESDAY. endous German attacks or at Fort Vaux reported re-

WEDNESDAY. Germans report repulse of strong French attacks on Camiettes height. Berlin claims to hold Fort Vaux. French concede loss. Germans claim capture of all British positions near Hooge, reporting the seisure of the village itself. French artillery engagements con-tinue near Dead Man hill and Cumieres.

THURSDAY. Intense artillery fighting in Thiaument and Douaumont region is followed by German infantry attacks. Teutons penetrate one French position. Heavy artillery action on British-German front in Flanders.

FRIDAY. Germans deliver several attacks gainst French positions at Hill 304, but are repulsed.

Berlin reports fighting in Fort Vaux section is proceeding favorably.

Germans destroy enemy trenches in Vosges, east of St. Die.

### EASTERN ARENA.

Chronological Events. SUNDAY.

Russians report repulse of Germans Teuton attack south of Smorgen fails. Russians claim check for Teuton of-tensive north of the Ponieweach rail-Russians continue great offensive ef-MONDAY.

Russians claim to have taken prisone; 5,500 Austrians, on the front from the Pripet river to the Rumanian frontier TUESDAY.

and make considerable captures of Russian men and guns.
Russians report capture of several Austrian fortified positions on the Traivsoukhovtsky-Jaziovetz front.
Russians claim capture of 11,000 more

German attempts to advance south of Smorgon are reported repulsed.
Russians continue offensive on whole front from Pripet marshes to the Rumanian border.
Russia reports capture of 11,000 more prisoners in Bukowina.

the west of the Meuse, in the region of Cumieres and Dead Man hill, having been marked chiefly by desultory attacks from first one side and then the other. The German assaults against the French at Fort Vaux have been of the most determined character, and although the Teutons are reported to have suffered immense losses in this section, they have achieved material success from the standpoint of morals in seizing this fortified point. The French still hold the outskirts of Fort Vaux, and, according to late dispatches, the Germans are continuing to hammer

Chronological Events. SUNDAY.

Italians report repulse of strong at acks southeast of Arsiero. Desperate struggle for Monte Cengic MONDAY.

Austrians repulsed in attack on Italians' Coni Zugna position.

Desperate fight between Posina and the Astico results in Austrian repulse.

Austrians claim to have taken Cei-

TUESDAY. Austrians again hurled back in at-tack on Cont Zugna. Austrians repulsed in assault against Italian positions southeast of Asiago.

WEDNESDAY. Rome claims extensive advances in south of Asiago and east of the Cam-comulo valley.

THURSDAY. Austrians repeatedly repulsed in at-tacks on Italian positions east of Asiago and Campomulo valley. Italians disperse Austrian assailants toward Monte Giove and Monte Bra-some. FRIDAY

Fierce battle on plateau of Sette Communi continues with extreme violence. Italians report favorable attacks in Podestagno zone, in the upper and on the Rienznera.

## NEAR EAST AND AFRICA.

Chronological Events. SUNDAY.

Turks begin powerful advance against fights southwest of Eniker and Erzin-Russians report driving back of Furks on slopes of Burnagel mountain Turks on slopes of Burnagel mountain, south of Eniker.

Turks beaten in fight with Russians near Khanikin, northwest of Bagdad.

MONDAY. Turkish attacks in Baiburt and Er-singan region reported repulsed by Russians.

TUESDAY.

London reports pursuit of Germans a far as New Utengull, in East Africa. WEDNESDAY.

Russians reported to have taken of ensive and defeated west of Erzerum THURSDAY. Russians reported defeated in sive effort near Khanikin in the tion of Bagdad. PRIDAY.

Desultory actions in Armenia.

SEPARATE PEACE

**New Spirit Dominating Great Nation Makes Action** Impossible.

BY HERBERT COREY.

ake an independent peace. If Russia suspected negotiations were pending

That statement has been made to m by the two men in Paris most able to judge Russian conditions and willing in close touch with the inner circles of the Russian government. He has dined who direct the policy of the empire. In or nothing of that Russia which is in constant ferment.

constant ferment.

The other is an avowed revolutionist. He is one of the few men who ever succeeded in escaping from the fortress of Peter and Paul. A sentence of twelve years in Siberia now awaits his serving. Three times he escaped from prison in Russia, twice after having been convicted and sentenced for political offenses. He was mixed up in at least one bomb plot. He is in constant touch with the Russian revolutionary movement.

"Russia would tear the czar from his throne if he attempted to make peace," says the revolutionist. "We all believe he would yield if he dared."

"I know the czar well," said the other man. "He has staked his life and his dynasty on the winning of this war.

"I know the czar well," said the other man. "He has staked his life and his dynasty on the winning of this war. He will never yield."

Except for this difference of opinion the twain agree fairly well on the Russian situation. Russia was loosely, carelessly disorganized at the beginning of the war. Nepotism reigned supreme. The fetich that an aristocratis a man born to command a democratible held sway in Russia. The army lacked everything. It even lacked men. Last summer there was no time when there were more than a million men on the front. This is quite contrary to the opinion held by the world. "In August the situation at Petrograd had become very serious. The pro-German party was gaining in strength. There was reason to believe that a separate peace would be signed." Revolutionist and man of the court agree in this, just as they agree that a separate peace is now impossible. The man who has talked with the czar believes that to the czar is largely due Russia's present certainty of continued resistance to Germany.

Russia," said he. "The Russians feared they were being betrayed into the hands of their enemy. One heard everywhere that the retreat was an instrument of the pro-German party. "The time will come, one heard, when they will say: "We have done our best. We can do no more. We must submit."

In order to end this threatening situ-

Russian gains reported to be to depth of thirty-five miles over ninety-mile front in Galicia and Bukowins.

Russians reported to have driven wedge between Austrians and Germans in the Lutsk section.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ARENA.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ARENA.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ARENA.

of a general and he is an autocrat to his fingertips. But he is devoted to Russia, and he has done Russia a tremendous service by his fight against dishonesty in high places. He has hanged many thieves."

Gen. Alexieff, is the present commander-in-chief of the Russian army. The son of a peasant, he worked his way to the top by sheer force and merit. One would think the revolutionist would approve of such a man. "Nitchevo," said he. "Nothing much." The other man knows Alexieff well. He has lived at the great headquarters and dined at Alexieff's table. "He is just a peasant," said he, "but he is a great general. The czar wished him to dine at his table every night, but after suffering through a few dinners in an agony of embarrassment Alexieff mutinied.

"I have my work to do," he told the czer bluntly. "This worries me."

Began as Private Soldier.

So the czar good-naturedly let him Italians continue bombardment of Toblach and Sillian stations.

Fierce mining activity on the Carnia as a private soldier. He became corand Tsonzo fronts. off. Alexieff began his army career poral because he was the best man in his company. By and by he became a captain. He was made colonel because the Ortier Alps.
Italians report dispersal of Austrians at Scorsade, above Daone.
Austrians repeatedly hurled back division because his regiment had shown itself the best.

"Alexieff does not care who a man is," said his admirer. "All he asks is what he is. When he takes over a new command it is his custom to give the officers on his staff individual orders to do a particularly difficult thing. The officers who are successful are thanked by a nod, and given more work to do. Sometimes an officer reports:

"I have failed."

"Take the train for Petrograd," is

"Take the train for Fetrograd, is Alexieff's reply. You may be needed there. You are not here."

He means the very next train, too, and it is always taken. For a time after he ascended to the high command generals returned to Petrograd by the trainload. Nowadays, according to the man of the court, the Russian by the trainload. Nowadays, according to the man of the court, the Russian army is being officered by men of ability rather than by men of birth. It has passed through precisely the process that the English army has, in first finding out that a charming gentleman may not necessarily be a good officer, and that a thorough roughneck may be the best possible officer; and that it is desirable to lead armies by good officers rather than by cultured gentle-

Russia Just Awakening. "Officers of peasant blood are every-

where," said this man. "The Russia army is fighting itself into efficiency It is a slow and costly process, but an only able to suffer. They suffered uncomplainingly. Now they are being armed and drilled and well led, and they are showing to the world that they can fight. In another year—not before then—they will crush through the German line. Some think we will not be ready to take a great offensive before two more years have nessed.

PROLONGED GERMAN ATTACK ON VERDUN A COSTLY BLUNDER TO CENTRAL POWERS THAT CANNOT BE RECOUPED, EXPERT SAYS

Battle Was Intended to Make Allies Start Concerted Attack and Thus Waste Ammunition and Men, But Joffre Prevented Move—Teutons Have Lost 100,000 More Than Enemy.

> By FRANK H. SIMONDS, Author of "The Great War."

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The German attack upon the Verdun sector of the French front has already lasted longer than the whole period of the second Napeleonic episode, from the departure from Elba to the final abdication after Waterloo. Notwithstanding this fact, it must be said from the military point of view the purpose of the German attack remains hidden. It has not been possible at any time since the first phase of the attack ended with the checking of the Germans to the western front many divisions of troops. the second Napeleonic episode, from standing this fact, it must be said from Le Mort Homme and Hill 304 to find any satisfactory military reason for its

continuation. continuation.

Conceivably, probably, the German losses have been less than the reports have made them out to be—the reports from Paris and London; probably the French losses have been greater than the same reports have conceded, but it is a practical certainty that the German losses have much exceeded the French and that the proportion has been not less than three to two—that is, if the Germans have lost 300,000 men in their attacks, and this is a moderate estimate, the French loss is not less than 200,000.

Nothing to Show for Losses.

the Meuse, if they were able to occupy all the hills of the Meuse east of the river, they would still have made no real progress toward Paris, and they would be confronted by a task even more difficult than that which has

Long Retreat Suspected.

"The long retreat of the grand duke had made a profound impression on

Nearly two months ago, on my re turn from Paris, I outlined the political man belief that France is exhausted and almost ready to accept a separate

Russians report capture of 40,000
enemy Austrians.

Petrograd reports continuance of successful operations from the Pripet to the Rumanian border.
Russians capture Lutak.

WEDNESDAY.

Germans press into village of Kunawa and make considerable captures of Russian men and guns.

Russians report capture of several Austrian fortified positions on the Trzivsoukhovtsky-Jazlovetz front.

Russians claim capture of 11,000 more prisoners.

THURSDAY.

German attempts to advance south of Smorgon are reported repulsed.

Description of the capture of the depth of the signed to a long and costly war, but a war which must be victorious. Russian war which must be victorious. Russian mand of all the northern armies.

His order to end this threatening situation the czar acted. He assumed command of the army. He went to the great headquarters himself and took some fime this year the allies were to streak out in a general offensive, a concentric attack upon the central powers, made on all fronts simultaneously. The made on all fronts sim otism. It is more than particular from one front to the other, because the northern attacks were never combined and there was generally a lull along the Potomac when there was activity on the Mississippi or the Tennessee. But Grant resolved to attack on all fronts, and with Sherman and Thomas issts that Russia's ruler was forced to go to the great headquarters because

Now we have been informed by the allied press from time to time that the west, Italy in the south, and that, in addition, there will be an attack by the allied army that has been assembled in Saloniki. It is possible that Germany with her allies would be able to repulse such a combined attack, but it is equally clear that to do it she would have to assemble great armies on all fronts, because she would be unable to move troops from one front to the other.

But it is certain that the central powers now have fewer troops in the field than their opponents; it is also certain that they have smaller reserves behind them. It is not necessary to accept the extreme estimates of German attrition, but it is fair to accept the fact that superior population, wealth and reserves have long ago given to the allies the permanent advantage in numbers in the field. It is doubtful if Austria can now put more troops in the field than Italy; it is certain that Germany can no longer match man for man with Britain, Russia and France combined, even with the Turkish aid, which is not considerable.

Strategy of the Germans. west, Italy in the south, and that, in the situation, if it endures for another

Strategy of the Germans.

Such a concentric attack as the allies have planned would then be fraught powers. It might fail, but if it could be prevented such prevention would be wise strategy. Now, it will be noted in all that their critics say in the reon all that their critics say in the recent days that the Germans assert they have prevented this general and simultaneous offensive. Not only this, but they assert that they have prevented it by their Verdun operations. This assertion the allies meet with a general denial.

But it is clear that the real purpose of German strategy, if the signs have

What the Germans Wanted.

Apparently, moreover, this is exactly

she could temporarily transfer from the Russian to the western front many divisions of troops.

So far we are on fairly safe ground, because it is a fact that when the German attack on Verdun began the British did offer to counter attack, if the French desired. Instead Joffre asked Haig to take over the Arras sector of the French front, thus releasing a whole French army, which could be put in reserve behind Verdun. This the British, of course, promptly did. Meantime the French took Petain's army, which was in reserve, and put it in the Verdun sector.

The German attack upon Verdun was brought to a dead halt in the early days of March, there was a gradual dying down of the activity over a considerable period. Then came a new and still more violent phase in the early days of April. This was without any profit whatever and entailed some loss, although nothing like the loss of the last days of the previous fighting in the Vaux district. Still there was no sign of British activity. As for the Russians, they were still without ammunition, for Archangel was not yet open, also the weather conditions made operations in the east almost impossible.

nore violent phases. That in May was without any real value, but in the recent days there has been what the of all the attacks, and there has been an immaterial but noticeable recession on the part of the French lines weat of the Meuse, followed by new assaults

of the Meuse, followed by new assaults in the Vaux district.

Meantime there has broken out a very severe Austrian attack upon the Italians, which closely resembles the attack upon Verdun, has resulted in even more considerable gains to the assailant, and does not seem to have been brought to a permanent halt yet. So far as one can judge exactly, the same purpose underlies this attack; Italy is to be subjected to pressure, conceivably with the hope of dealing her a decisive blow, but more likely to drive her to appeal to her allies for aid and thus induce a partial and premature attack on the western front.

Despite the fact that Russia has now them the to the service of the same purpose. mature attack on the western front.

Despite the fact that Russia has now been able to use the port of Archangel for some weeks, it is a certainty that she has not yet been able to receive and bring up to the front most of the munitions which she needs and which her allies have sent her.

But France has been compelled to endure a very rough attack. Italy is enuring another, which has threatened plain, and at one point has actually passed the Italian frontier. We are fronts, that Russia will strike in the ing. But the Germans and Austrians east, France and Great Britain in the have in the same way exhausted their

the situation, if it endures for another month, will not be greatly different from that which the allies had hoped to see.

Danger of the Allies.

But it is still possible that the French may weary of their part of the bargain. I say it is possible, although Everything that I saw in France contradicts any such notion. It is possible that the French people or the French politicians may demand that a portion of the burden be shifted to British soldiers. If this happens then there may still be a premature offensive, although nothing like as weak an offensive as would have come had the British moved last February. It is possible that the attack may come on one front before all fronts are prepared.

On the other hand it is equally clear that the time is not far distant when the allies can carry out their plan as they had intended to carry it out. So far the German and Austrian efforts to provoke an attack on one or two fronts have failed. If the French people and the politicians stand up under the attack of Verdun for a few weeks more, then the main purpose of German the strategy when it had been checked. French people or the French politicians may demand that a portion of the burden be shifted to British soldiers. If this happens then there may still be a premature offensive, although nothing like as weak an offensive as would have come had the British moved last February. It is possible that the attack may come on one front before all fronts are prepared.

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The Verdun Illusion.

The Verdun Illusion.

It cannot too frequently be said that tract the gold in it, and leave it in Verdun itself is an illusion. The Ger- the shape of a useless, non-ornamental mans may get Verdun a month hence, heap of stones. A gold dredger makes and at their present rate of progress a a scar like a high-explosive shell. This year would be a fairer measure, and un- is a long step from the happy-hearted. less they destroy the French troops be- red-shirted forty-niner, with pick and But it is clear that the real purpose of German strategy, if the signs have been correctly read, is to prevent the general attack not by so great a blow of their own—like last year's attack on Russia—as to make an attack impossible (for they have attempted no such blow), but rather by exerting such great pressure on one section of the front as to provoke the allies at other points into a premature attack, which shall not be general, but local, and can be defeated in detail.

For example, suppose that the consequence of the first and very successful drive of the Germans in the Verdun sector had resulted in a demonstration, a counter-offensive, by the British in Artois and Planders, such an attack would have used up much of the accumulation of ammunition, it would have removed Britain from the line for the rest of the year—that is, for offensive purposes.

What the Germans Wanted. fore them and break through the lines pan and grub stake. It is not exactly

may take the simple explanation that Apparently, moreover, this is exactly what the Germans expected to do, because we have the very complete statement made by British observers that at the moment when the Verdun attack the moment when the Verdun attack began the Germans had concentrated huge reserves opposite the British il lines, reserves out of all relation to the situation as it existed, if no allied attack was to be expected. The Germans have tried at Verdun to exert so much pressure as to provoke the allies into a premature offensive, thus destroying the chance of a combined attack later; there may be some other when they attacked Verdun, at presently abandon the war, if they continue to lose without regaining French territory. You may take the less simple, but not less appealing, explanation, that the Germans have tried at Verdun to exert so much pressure as to provoke the allies into a premature offensive, thus destroying the chance of a combined attack later; there may be some other political consideration that no one knows, a desire to give the German paid attack, having sacrificed so many ilvanity and the moment when the Verdun attack later; there may be some other political consideration that no one knows, a desire to give the German paid attack, later, there may be some other political consideration that no one knows, a desire to give the German paid abandon the attack later; there may be some other political consideration that no one knows, a desire to give the German paid attack, having sacrificed so many ilvanity and and of courage, and will presently abandon the war, if they continue to lose without regaining French territory. You may take the less simple, but not exert so much pressure as to provoke the allies into a premature offensive, thus destroying the chance of a combined attack later; there may be some other political consideration that no one knows, and the consideration that the consideration that the combined attack later; there may be some other political consideration that no one knows, and the consideration that the the Germans believe the French are al-

A Spring Offensive. Very frequently one hears in German

attack would come before July, and it was often postponed, even to next year. We have lately seen the Serbian army, now reorganized, moved to Saloniki. There have been signs of Saloniki. There have been signs of activity atong this front, and the forecast of an allied attack here has led the Germans and Bulgarians to seize Greek forts, with the alleged purpose of forestalling an attack. There has been a slight resumption of activity at points on the Russian front, but nothing of any real moment. As for the British, they have been practically quiescent during the whole winter and spring. Only in recent days have there been printed rather crude hints that the British are ready to attack when Joffre gives the word.

Ready When the Time Comes

British have been willing, if not wholly They have supplied a new army to occupy the Arras sector, there are many hints affoat that they will presently take over the Roye sector and thus hold the line from the Gise to the Yser. All talk about British unwillingness to share in the conflict or bear their share of the losses is moonshine. Much of it is malicious gossip intended to influence French opinion and thus help the German game, which is to provoke a premature offensive.

It is entirely likely that there will be no attack until August; it is more than conceivable that the attack will not be made until September, although this would shorten very materially the period in which a successful offensive could be pushed home, but it is also plain that within a month now the allies will be able to move as they planned, unless in this time the Germans finally break the French nerve or drive the French politicians into demanding British action in advance of the agreed time.

Verdun Attack a Failure

and Ypres. It has gained no ground of any value or any considerable extent; it all equal to those borne by the Germans, and it has neither broken Fr nerve nor provoked a premature a attack. Its sole result to date has mans, and it has neither broken French

Dredging for Gold.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Marysville has a new half-million dollar dredger, which will probe arable

